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LETTER DATED 9 JULY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated today, from my Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 9 July 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am instructed by my Government to request an emergency session of the Security Council to address the situation in the United Nations designated safe area of Srebrenica, due to the following:

1. There has been an attack on the safe area in Srebrenica, combining tanks, artillery and infantry forces. Yesterday, more than 1,000 shells hit the centre of the enclave.

2. The United Nations observation posts surrounding Srebrenica have been attacked, some have been besieged, and others have been abandoned;

3. In some places, Serb forces have gone as deep as 5 kilometres into the enclave.

This attack and incursion into the United Nations designated safe area is purely aimed at the civilian population, also endangering United Nations troops. We must here remind all that on 8 May 1993, the Bosnian defense units protecting the population and territory of Srebrenica were disarmed by UNPROFOR, in exchange for United Nations and NATO assumption of the responsibility for defending Srebrenica.

In this context, I would like to recall Security Council resolutions 819 (1993), 824 (1993) and 836 (1993), and relevant paragraphs of the NATO decision dated 22 April 1994 on the protection of safe areas, namely, paragraph 8, in which it was agreed that:

> "if the safe areas of Bihac, Srebrenica, Tuzla, or Zepa are attacked by heavy weapons from any range or if, in the common judgement of the NATO Military Commanders and United Nations Military Commanders, there is a concentration of movement of heavy weapons within a radius of 20 kilometres of these areas (within the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina) which threatens those areas they will, for the purpose of this decision and without further action of the Council, be designated, individually or collectively, military exclusion zones, and due public notice to Governments and to the parties will be given if and when this happens. The exact line of the perimeter of these areas will be established jointly by UNPROFOR and CINCSOUTH."

and paragraph 9, which states, inter alia:

> "in pursuit of these objectives, and in response to the request of the United Nations Secretary-General of 18 April 1994 agreed:
>
> (a) that, with immediate effect, if any Bosnian Serb attacks involving heavy weapons are carried out on the United Nations designated safe areas

of Gorazde, Bihac, Srebrenica, Tuzla and Zepa, these weapons and other Bosnian Serb military assets, as well as their direct and essential military support facilities, including but not limited to fuel installations and munitions sites, will be subject to NATO air strikes, in accordance with the procedural arrangements worked out between NATO and UNPROFOR following the Council's decisions of 2 and 9 August 1993;"

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Foreign Minister